

Edgefield Advertiser.

WM. F. DURISOE,
PUBLISHER.

"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties, and if it must fall, we will perish amidst the Ruins."

DURISOE & ABNEY,
EDITORS.

VOLUME XI.

EDGEFIELD, S. C. APRIL 8, 1846.

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NEW TERMS.

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, per annum, if paid in advance—\$3 if not paid within six months from the date of subscription, and \$4 if not paid before the expiration of the year. All subscriptions will be continued, unless otherwise ordered before the expiration of the year; but no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Publisher. Any person procuring five responsible Subscribers, shall receive the paper for one year, gratis. Advertisements, conspicuously inserted at 75 cents per square. (12 lines, or less), for the first insertion, and 37½ for each continuance. Those published monthly or quarterly, will be charged \$1 per square. Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them, will be continued until ordered out and charged accordingly. Communications, post paid, will be promptly and strictly attended to.

The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1846

A GOOD BEGINNING.—A Philadelphia paper says, a couple lately married in New Hampshire, immediately subscribed to a newspaper, as the best way to make a good beginning. A wise couple this, and we commend their example to all young married folks. We think that they can scarcely do better, than in subscribing to our paper.

LARGE ESTATE.—We saw in a late Northern paper, an advertisement of Gennet Smith, of Peterborough, New York, to sell his immense landed property, at auction, in the month of June, July and August next. The land lies in fifty-five of the fifty-nine counties of the State, and comprises about seven hundred and fifty thousand acres. The auction will take place at fifteen different places, on as many different days.

LARGE CITIES.—London is estimated at the present time to contain two millions of people, exclusive of strangers. The population of Paris, now exceeds nine hundred thousand, St. Petersburg numbers four hundred and sixty-six thousand, Berlin three hundred and sixty-six thousand.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

We give below, from the Charleston Courier, the proposal of Drs. J. Bachman, Bellinger, S. H. Dickson and E. Geddings of Charleston, to examine any remarkable cases of Mesmerism or Animal Magnetism that may be brought to them. And also, an offer of a reward of one hundred dollars, which has been deposited in their hands, for any case of Lucidity or Clairvoyance, of which they may be made clearly satisfied.

Whether there is any truth in Animal Magnetism or not, it has made a terrible noise in the world, and it is surely commendable in the highest degree, to see some of the most respectable and most scientific men in the State, determined to examine thoroughly into the matter, and to test it by the touch stone of philosophy and learning. While it is weak and silly for us to yield implicit credence to every idle and foolish rumor of "wonderful inventions, and wonderful discoveries," nothing can be more becoming in us, as friends to humanity, and as good citizens of the world, than to seriously and patiently investigate every thing that is likely to benefit our species in any respect, or to add one item to their stock of science and knowledge.

From the Charleston Courier.

TO SCIENTISTS IN ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

For several years past, we, the undersigned, have bestowed some attention on Animal Magnetism—employing a portion of leisure in the perusal of publications on the subject, and availing ourselves of every suitable occasion of prosecuting its study experimentally. The present time appears opportune for investigating, still further, the phenomena attributed to this fluid (or whatever it be) and we hereby make known our wish to examine any remarkable or characteristic cases which may exist in this city.

We are, moreover, induced to come forward in this manner by the importunities of friends and acquaintances; and by the recent publication of (as we believe) groundless and unwarranted imputations against the clergy and physicians, generally, as interested opponents of this art. As we are actuated not by mere curiosity but by the desire of ascertaining and assisting to establish truth, we make this appeal in the confident expectation that sincere believers in Animal Magnetism will appreciate our motives and afford us the opportunity we seek.

We shall receive with pleasure, and will immediately respond to any offers or propositions concerning the examination of cases in private; but cannot take part in exhibitions or experiments publicly conducted. Our reasons for this determination may be readily conjectured by all who are familiar with the processes of inductive reasoning, and the scientific examination of phenomena. We shall also be happy to confer with any gentleman, or with any committee (who may be disposed to submit cases to our observation) respecting the time, place, and other necessary preliminaries.

We are authorized by a gentleman of this city to offer a premium of One Hundred Dollars for any case of Lucidity or Clairvoyance that shall be proven to our

satisfaction—the money has been deposited, and is subject to our award.

Respectfully,

J. BACHMAN, D. D.
J. BELLINGER, M. D.
S. H. DICKSON, M. D.
E. GEDDINGS, M. D.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 25.
TEXAS.

We take the following from the Houston Telegraph of the 18th inst. The information was communicated by a gentleman from Corpus Christi.

Gen. Taylor expected that the whole army would be encamped on the east bank of that river by the 20th inst. The main body of the troops were to march by the inland route, or the old road to Matamoros, and it was supposed the camp would be pitched nearly opposite Matamoros, where there is a high bluff that overlooks the city, and would give the artillery of the army complete command of the place. This point has been, by a singular oversight of the Mexicans, entirely neglected; they have expended large sums to fortify Matamoros, but this bluff, which is several feet higher than the highest point of the city, and is also within cannon shot of the Public Square of Matamoros, has been entirely neglected. Whenever this place is fortified, Gen. Taylor could hold it against even an European force twice as large as his own. The river renders it inaccessible on the west and south, and the eastern and northern sides can be securely fortified by a ditch and embankment, which can be constructed with little expense. It is believed that with half the expense that was incurred at Corpus Christi, a camp can be fortified directly within a cannon shot of Matamoros, that will not only command that city, but be more secure than the camp at Corpus Christi.

The Mexicans appear to be totally unprepared to defend any portion of the country on the Rio Grande. Instead of concentrating forces there, as the editor of the Corpus Christi Gazette predicted, they have left that section almost entirely defenceless; and it is believed that it would now be impossible for the Mexican Government to concentrate forces at Matamoros, capable of withstanding even a regiment of American troops.

OREGON NOTICE.

The extremes which negotiations admit of resumption, he somewhere between British concession of their territorial claims within the 49th degree of North parallel, and American concession of the joint navigation of the Columbia River. Within these limits diplomacy may exercise its skill, and beyond them nothing can be effected by it. It is now reduced to certainty that the people of the United States will not yield one jot of their pretensions beyond the line of 49. This is a well ascertained fact which the debates in Congress have revealed. The point of honor now with the British Government is not to surrender entirely and forever the navigation of the Columbia. She has three rejected an overture of this character. The interests of the Hudson Bay Company also forbid the relinquishment of this outlet for the Fur trade to the Pacific. Within the limits we have indicated there is however a basis wide enough for negotiation and peaceful settlement. It is believed that a qualified right as to time, in the navigation of the Columbia, would be accepted by the British Government. A right of this kind to terminate in 15 or 20 years would satisfy British honor, and serve the interests of the Hudson Bay Company, for the supply of peltries will by that time, it is said, be exhausted, or according to the suggestion of Mr. Gallatin, an equivalent might be found, allowing the equal and joint navigation of the Columbia, in the equal and joint navigation of the St. Lawrence.

There is ample ground, therefore, for the renewal of negotiations and adjustment, by mutual concession, in which neither the honor or interest of either party will be exposed to sacrifice. The first step in this work, conceding nothing that is not required by diplomatic etiquette, should be taken, it must be admitted on all hands, by our own Government. We have rejected the last British offer to adjust the dispute by arbitration. It is incumbent on our Government, who profess to be guided by the spirit of peace, to make some proposition of compromise.

The Executive would have acted with in the line of its duty to have instructed Mr. McLane to resume negotiations in London on the basis of the 49th parallel, so soon as it had ascertained such was the sense of the Senate on this subject. This would have been the dictate of expediency, on the score of saving time and quieting the public mind. By the period that the Notice had passed both branches of the legislature, the negotiation would have been in such a state of forwardness, as to have resulted, perhaps, in a final arrangement. By the steamer of the 4th of April something definitive, at least, in relation to this question, would have been known.—*Charleston News.*

The Notorious John U. Waring.—The last number of the Lexington, Kentucky, Gazette contains the following account of the last moments of this notorious and remarkable man:

He was a lawyer, and most of his difficulties originated from the mode in which

he practised his profession. By buying up old and doubtful claims he involved himself in endless litigation; and the bitterness generally attendant upon such cases, was deepened and widened by the manner in which he conducted his suits. No apprehension of personal danger ever deterred him from purchasing those claims, or prosecuting them to the uttermost afterwards. On the contrary, the prospect of danger seemed rather an additional inducement; and he was at all times ready to defend them by tongue, pen or pistol.

Had his mode of warfare been more bold and open, he would have avoided much of obloquy which his course drew down upon him. But so exceedingly circumspect had he been in always placing himself in an apparently justifiable position, legally, that many doubted his personal courage. It is but fair, however, to say that his life had been secretly aimed at by his enemies, and that he displayed unyielding firmness from the time of receiving his death-wound up to the hour of his death.

The ball entered just above his left eye, which was forced from its socket and rested on his cheek; it passed through the root of his tongue, down his throat, and perforated his lungs. Immediately after recovering from a few moments of insensibility, he made signs for writing materials; finding he was misunderstood, with all the force he could muster, he feebly articulated the word—"ink." Supposing he wished his will written, a lawyer was called in for that purpose.—Waring refused his assistance, drew he materials towards him, and wrote a number of notes, requesting the attendance of his son-in-law, papers from the clerk's office and his own residence, &c. &c. Having procured what he required, although bleeding freely internally, with the blood gushing rapidly at short intervals from his nostrils and mouth, without displaying the slightest symptoms of pain, he proceeded calmly and sternly with his final task, at which he was engaged until late at night. He completed some unfinished contracts, entered into a new one, gave receipts, settled accounts, brought a suit, drew up his will, arranged all his worldly affairs as far as it was possible.

The scene, whilst thus engaged, has been described as the most melancholy and appalling one which was probably ever witnessed. The internal hemorrhage compelled him to remain in a sitting posture from the time he was wounded until he died. His gray hairs dabbled with his own blood, with which his dress and person were almost entirely covered—his spectacles pressed firmly down upon his protruded eye, which rested in ghastly prominence upon his cheek. He pined his pen with relentless determination. Life's last sands were ebbing fast—minutes had become to him things of the last importance. Yet, precious as the fleeting moments were, his labors were greatly lengthened by the occasional rapid ejection of gore from his mouth, bespattering and obliterating what he had written. Pushing the blood-stained sheets aside, his task was again resumed with unshaken firmness. It is said that one of his family begged, on bended knees, that he would forgive his enemies—he shook his head and stamped his foot in stern denial.

So passed from this earth, after a life of turmoil, strife, bitterness and bloodshed, John U. Waring.

From the New Orleans Commercial Times.

SOUTHERN QUARTERLY REVIEW.

A paragraph from the pen of Mr. Walsh, the able Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer, has been generally republished by the Southern press. It relates to the merits of a periodical, which, though its existence dates but a few years back, has already taken high, if not the very highest rank in American periodical literature. We refer to the Southern Quarterly Review. Of this work, Mr. Walsh states that it is regarded in Europe, and in France particularly, as the ablest and most instructive specimen of this species of literature which our country has produced; and he alludes particularly to an article on the Oregon Question in a recent number, which is viewed as an exceedingly comprehensive and candid exposition of the controversy. It has passed into the hands of the leading French politicians, and in connection with other disquisitions of decided ability, has earned for the Review a substantial transatlantic reputation. It may not be inappropriate to mention that the paper upon Oregon, which has elicited such unreserved commendation, was written by a gentleman whom we have now the pleasure of considering a fellow townsman, and who in more than one department of composition has exhibited the fruits of a matured and well stored intellect, uncommon industry, and a facility and felicity of style, which enable him to impart stirring interest to the driest and most sterile topics. We allude to J. D. B. De Bow, Esq., the accomplished editor of the Commercial Review of the South and West.

In this enlightened age, periodical literature has undergone a radical revolution. It is no longer a brief and bad collection of rapid critical notices on the newest publications. It is in itself an almost exhaustless treasury of knowledge. The most vigorous and well trained intellects disdain not to contribute to a repository so vast and valuable. The loftiest flights of genius, the most favored inspirations of fancy, the profoundest disquisitions in an-

cient and modern lore, the compact and comprehensive arguments of the logician, the far reaching views of the statesman, the researches of philologists, and the painful labors of antiquarians—all may be found in the pages of a Quarterly Review.—Books are not made the subject of passing and superficial criticism; but their character, scope and objects, are thoroughly considered and elaborately scrutinized, while they furnish occasions to the reviewer for the display of the nicest discrimination, the highest attributes of intellect, the most copious erudition, and an opulence of thought and language which the work under consideration may be far from possessing. In short, periodical literature occupies a field of its own, from which genius itself delights to glean and garner, and which yields harvest as bounteous and varied, as may be gathered within the domain of science and of art.

If such be the character of periodical literature, that work must be valuable indeed which may be placed by the side of the best English and American Reviews, and suffer no detriment from the comparison. We have the authority of a critic like Mr. Walsh, whose sober judgment outweighs ten thousand ephemeral newspaper puffs, that such is the position which the Southern Quarterly Review now commands. We rejoice most heartily at this; not merely because as part and parcel of the South, we claim the right to exult at any manifestation of her talent, taste and genius; nor even because what is Southern is also American, and our patriotic pride is gratified at beholding the intellect of our countrymen appreciated at its real value, but because an intimacy of many years has rendered us a personal well-wisher to the work which has attained such standing under his auspices. He labored with a perseverance that knew no discouragement, to hold up a periodical that would illustrate the power and scope of intellect characteristic of the South, and his success may be imputed to his own indomitable exertions, and to the manly and well-timed assistance he has received from Southern hearts—always generous and sympathizing—always prone to take genius by the hand, and give strength, stability and courage to its efforts.

The Southern Quarterly Review may now be considered as a permanent periodical foundation. It has secured a circulation that will guarantee its continuance, and an influence that will ensure respect. We trust, moreover, that it is destined to take yet higher ground in the literature of our country. Let it find its way into the library of every educated gentleman. Let its subscription list include the names of all who claim to be admirers and fosterers of talent. So shall its founders be adequately remunerated for the trial and travail from which they have not shrunk in the prosecution of their task. So too, shall they be enabled to enlist in their behalf whatever of ability the South may present, and by manifestly every number with articles as worthy of encomium as that which has called forth the unstinted praise even of European critics.

Origin of Newspapers.—Mankind are indebted to the wisdom of Queen Elizabeth and the prudence of Burleigh for the first printed newspaper. It was entitled the English Mercurie, and was, by authority, "imprinted at London by her Highness's printer, 1588." The earliest number preserved in the British museum library, dated July 23, in that year contains the usual intelligence, given after the fashion of the London Gazette of the present day. In these Mercuries we meet with advertisements of books, and they differ not very much from the announcements of our own time. During the civil wars, periodical papers, the champions of the two parties, became more generally circulated, and were edited by writers of ability, among the principal we may name Marchmont Needham, Sir John Birkenhead, and Sir Roger L'Estrange. At the restoration the proceedings of Parliament were interdicted to be published, unless by authority, and the first daily paper after the revolution took the popular title of the Orange Intelligencer. In the reign of Queen Anne there was but one daily paper, the Daily Courant. The first provincial journal known in England was the Orange Postman, started in 1706, at the price of a penny, but a half penny not refused. The earliest Scottish newspaper made its appearance under the auspices of Cromwell, in 1652.

College Commencement.—The annual commencement of the College of Charleston took place this forenoon at the Westworth street Baptist Church. The procession moved punctually and in admirable order, accompanied with enlivening music, from the College to the Church, where, notwithstanding the unpromising appearance of the weather, a very large and respectable audience awaited its arrival. The speakers acquitted themselves to the delight and gratification of their hearers.—*Evening News.*

Guilt.—Guilt, though it may attain temporal splendor, can never confer real happiness. The evil consequences of our crimes long survive their commission, and like the ghosts of the murdered, for ever haunt the steps of the malefactor. The paths of virtue, though seldom those of worldly greatness, are always those of pleasantness and peace.—*Sir Walter Scott.*

Counterfeit Bills.—We mentioned in our last, that counterfeit bills on the bank of the State of North Carolina, were put in circulation in Macon—they were of the denomination of \$4, \$5, \$10 and \$20.—The Macon Messenger, of the 26th ult. says they were passed by two men named John Wall and Wm. Walker. Wall is a tobacco trader, and has frequently been in Macon, and has resided in Madison, Rockingham county, N. C.—but had better be emigrating to Oregon or California, about this time. Walker is said to be a negro trader, and we believe from the same county with Wall. They left here on Saturday night, as soon as the money was suspected, and it is believed took the route to Florida. Wall is a man of middle size, sandy hair and whiskers; Walker is a small man, of dark complexion, and wore Kentucky Jeans. The public will do well to be on the lookout for them.

There is a considerable quantity of Mexican dollars in circulation, which it would do well to guard against.—*Savannah Georgian.*

The cars will run on the Central Railroad every day hereafter. If the daily line of stages between this city and Columbus be again established it would be a great benefit to the company as well as convenience to passengers. An effort is being made to establish a daily line of stages from this city to Mobile, passing through Lumpkin, Buford, &c., which, if accomplished, will lessen the time of travel between Mobile and Savannah some fifteen or twenty hours, compared with the present arrangement, apart from the advantage arising from a daily communication. Success attend the effort.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

South Carolina Rail Road.—We are informed that a final arrangement has been effected, between our Rail Road Company and the General Post Office Department, by which the Mail Cars are to leave here permanently at 11 o'clock, A. M. as they are doing at present, instead of 1 o'clock, P. M. as was contemplated by the new schedule.

Our Rail Road Company are now provided with locomotives fully capable of accomplishing the distance between this city and Hamburg or Columbia, in two hours less time than formerly, thus enabling them to reach either point at the same hour as when they left Charleston at 9 o'clock A. M. and on ordinary occasions full time is allowed for the mail to reach here from the North at a period sufficiently early to proceed Westward.

A short trip on the Road on Saturday, afforded us the opportunity also to observe that a great and very necessary improvement has been made in the construction of the passenger cars, which will place the traveller at the most perfect ease and afford accommodations and comfort not inferior to any thing that we have ever seen on any of the Northern Roads, and we have had good opportunities of observation within the last few years, having gone over all the principal Rail Roads from Atlanta, (Ga.) to Niagara Falls.

Two new Passenger Cars, the "John C. Calhoun" and "Henry Clay," made an experimental trip to Lawrence's station and back, and worked to admiration.—They run on twelve wheels, are placed on elliptic springs, and provided with breaks which are sufficiently powerful to bring them to a full stop within the distance of a few yards, even at the top of their speed. They are fitted up in elegant style, provided with most commodious changeable seats, private rooms, stands containing pitchers of water, wash hand basins, indeed every convenience, for the accommodation of the most fastidious. Along the roofing of the cars runs a cord to which a bell is attached for the purpose of giving notice to the engineer should any occurrence require the train to be stopped, in our opinion a very necessary precaution.

These cars, we learn, were constructed in the work shops of the Company, under the superintendence of Mr. Geo. S. Hacker, and certainly much credit is due to that gentleman and those who practically executed the work, for the handsome manner in which they have been got up.

We perceive, to that labels have been attached to the cars, by which the passengers can learn, without continual inquiry (equally annoying to the inquirer and to those in the employ of the company) which car is for Columbia and which for Hamburg, thus preventing error that sometimes results in much inconvenience. If it would not be considered inappropriate, we would suggest that numbers be placed on each seat, and that the tickets issued contain corresponding numbers. This would at once indicate the seat the traveller is rightfully entitled to, and prevent confusion and dissatisfaction.

Charleston Courier.

A young merchant in Cincinnati, named Hubert Diss, has been detected in forging to the amount of \$7,000. He is said to have wealthy connections, and was on the eve of marriage to the daughter of one of the most opulent merchants in Cincinnati. He made two unsuccessful attempts to commit suicide, one before and another after his arrest, by opening blood vessels in his arm.

The recent mail arrangement will, it appears, accelerate the mail twenty-four hours between New York and Cincinnati.

Congressional.

Correspondence of the Chas. Courier.
WASHINGTON, March 25.

We begin to find where we are on the Oregon question. The message of the President explains a great deal, which was heretofore a mystery. It shows us that he has no very confident expectation that Great Britain would make an offer which he can accept. It carries us back to the declaration of Mr. Calhoun, that the recommendation of the notice assumed that no compromise would be offered that we could accept. The assumption is made the more manifest, by the message of yesterday.

I consider the speech made today by Mr. Sevier, as a commentary upon the message and explanatory of the views and purposes of the President.

Mr. Sevier stands on 49. He assumes that the government has taken its position there. He advocates the notice and preparation. He thinks it probable that war may arise from this question. He does not believe that Great Britain will give up navigation of the Columbia, though Mr. S. believes it to be innavigable. The question was, which party should give way? We would not yield. Would Great Britain yield? If the question should not be settled before the summer elections, we must fight, for by that time the question would be beyond the power of the government.

The bill for the increase of the rank and file of the Army, passed the House today by an overwhelming majority. This bill was a substitute for the two Rifle Regiments proposed by the Committee on Military Affairs. When the subject came up today, Mr. Rhet and Mr. Garrett Davis questioned the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs in regard to the recommendations confidentially made by the President to the Committees on Naval and Military Affairs of an increase of the army and navy, as disclosed in the President's message of yesterday. Mr. Harrison faultily admitted that such confidential communications had been received, and that upon them he had based the measures which he had reported to the House.

Understood Mr. Harrison to say that the two Rifle Regiments were not proposed with any reference to the contingency of a rupture with England or Mexico. Such an idea was absurd, for if war should be seriously threatened, an increase of the standing army to the extent of 30,000 at least would be required.

Mr. Berrien offered a resolution which was agreed to, calling on the Committee of Naval and Military Affairs to lay before the Senate, any communications which they had received from the departments in relation to an augmentation of the army and navy. Mr. Fairfield, as Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, remarked that the communication received by him as confidential, had been returned, and were not in his possession.

Mr. Benton went to the table a communication which had been received from the Secretary of War, which refers to other communications of a confidential nature, and it was ordered to be printed.—So that is all, I presume, that the Committee on Military Affairs will be able to disclose.

Mr. Sevier spoke on the Oregon question, and with great vigor and ability, sustaining the title of the United States to Oregon, but professing readiness to compromise on 49.

Mr. Sevier said there was no necessity for gentlemen here to disparage our title to the whole of Oregon, because, for the sake of peace we were willing to divide the territory by the parallel of 49.

March 25.
In the Senate today Mr. Fairfield presented a memorial against the repeal of fishing bounties. Mr. Pearce introduced a bill to settle the accounts between the United States and several of the States.

Mr. Allen brought up for the consideration of the Senate, the suggestion heretofore made by him of the propriety of closing the debate on the Oregon question. The Senators had had ample opportunity to consider the subject, and he hoped that they would be willing to fix off Friday week. Some conversation took place, in which different opinions were expressed. All seemed to be willing that the question should be taken, provided it did not interfere with the rights of several Senators to address the Senate. These Senators are, as I learn, Mr. Mangum, Mr. Webster, Mr. Greene, Mr. Huntington, Mr. Jarnagan, and Mr. Morehead.

The Whig Senators have held back, with the view to close the debate on the conciliatory side of the question, and then it is understood that Mr. Allen will make a final reply. The matter here dropped, but the general opinion is in the Senate that the question will be taken as soon as those Senators who wish to be heard shall have an opportunity to speak.

Mr. J. M. Clayton's resolution, submitted three weeks ago, calling upon the President for any further correspondence which may have taken place between the Government of the United States and that of Great Britain, came up in course. The Chairman of Foreign Affairs, wished the matter to lie for the present, and some conversation arose, in which on one side, it was said, that these repeated calls would have a bad effect, by shewing a distrust in the President. On the other side, it was said that it showed no want of confidence in the President, and that